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distinguishing Christianity from state policies. Leaving Christianity aside, if there were a true settlement on the basis of justice, as much indemnity would go to China, for the injustices done her in past years and recently, as to all the powers combined. A war indemnity is only the last stage of the brutality and tyranny of a war. It is imposed by the victor on the vanquished, no matter who may have been the guilty cause of the war. It is never levied according to the spirit of justice, even when it is in harmony with justice; it is dictated by might. The participation of the United States with the powers in the demand for indemnity from China is unfortunate, as it is in a sense a practical upholding of the previous conduct of the European nations which brought on the riots. Our government refrained from imposing an indemnity on Spain. If it had refrained from having anything to do with indemnities in the case of China, it would have kept its skirts clear of the sins which the powers have committed against her, and would no doubt afterwards have received from China of her own accord remuneration for whatever damages have been done. This course, we have not the least doubt, would also have had an even greater restraining influence upon the exorbitant demands of the powers for indemnities than that which has been pursued, moderate and considerate as it has been. We should like to see our nation do the very highest and best thing every time; the thing which would make her influence for good the utmost possible, for the future as for the present.

Brevities.

. . . Hon. William M. Evarts, who died recently at the age of eighty-three, was the leading counsel of the United States at the Geneva arbitration, the most memorable of all the cases of international controversy settled by this method. His associates were Morrison R. Waite and Caleb Cushing.

. . . A correspondent in the Chicago *Times-Record* says that "the war in South Africa has drained from Australia more than ten thousand workers; has lessened the inflow of British capital for the development of new mines, and, combined with the remarkable industrial boom in Europe, has fully stopped emigration to Australia."

. . . Mr. George Cadbury of Birmingham, England, the famous cocoa manufacturer, a leading member of the Society of Friends, has steadily refused to sell his goods to supply the English army. Mr. Cadbury has recently become the chief owner of the London *Daily News*, which has been turned into an organ of peace and against the government policy in South Africa. The great manufacturer, who has recently set apart \$900,000 worth of property in the suburbs of Birmingham for the benefit of working men, has been deeply pained that England has in the South African matter abandoned Christian principles and gone back to Old Testament times, as he expresses it.

. . . The Tenth International Peace Congress, to be held at Glasgow, Scotland, this year, will open on the 7th of September and continue one week. The program is being prepared by the English peace leaders and will be published shortly.

. . . Mr. John de Bloch, the author of the great work on "The Future of War," who has been seriously ill in the South of France, is now better and again engaged in his important propaganda.

. . . The Dutch painter, Jan Ten Kate, whose exhibition of anti-war paintings at The Hague in 1899 attracted so much attention, is now exhibiting his collection in London.

. . . The annual representative meeting of the German peace societies was held at Stuttgart on the 26th of March. There were delegates present from fifteen German cities. The meeting was remarkable for the number of teachers and professors present.

. . . It is said now that there is to be no large emigration of the Finns this year. They have decided to stay at home and fight out the battle of their constitutional rights on their own soil, though at the present the hand of Russia is so heavy upon them that there seems little hope of their retaining any of their ancient liberties.

. . . "The patriotism which is cherished by war is ordinarily false and spurious, a vice and not a virtue, a scourge to the world, a narrow, unjust passion, which aims to exalt a particular state on the humiliation or destruction of other states."—*William E. Channing*.

. . . At the annual meeting of the French International Arbitration Society held at Paris on the 27th of March, and presided over by Frederic Passy, Mr. Barclay, an ex-president of the English Chamber of Commerce at Paris, made an address of great force in which he showed the necessity and the numberless advantages of a permanent treaty of obligatory arbitration between France and Great Britain. Mr. Passy supported him in one of his characteristic eloquent speeches.

. . . Mr. Ansbert Labbé, who a few years ago had an immense picture, entitled "Les Grands Artisans de la Paix," painted by the artist Danger, and presented it to the Czar of Russia, has had the same artist make a superb commemorative painting of the Hague Conference.

. . . Representatives of forty-two Indian tribes will make an exhibit at the Buffalo Exposition of the customs and ceremonies of their people.

. . . The International Bureau of the socialists, located at Brussels, has asked the socialists of all nations to put the question of disarmament on the programs of their national conferences.

. . . "The statesman, the cynic, the fool who propounds some theory of national greatness which takes no account of the law of mendacity," says John Jay Chapman, "is like a man who has the wit to reject rotten potatoes for his household use, but has not arithmetic enough to reject them in a wholesale transaction."

. . . Notwithstanding the strong bellicose spirit that has been developed in New Zealand by the South African War, an earnest and aggressive peace society has been organized in Auckland.

. . . Replying to a delegation of the Friends, who visited him recently and presented an address, King Edward VII. said that he prayed that his reign might witness the widespread acceptance of their principles, the establishment of peace among nations, and the growth of mutual help among the people of Great Britain.

. . . Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefoot have begun negotiations for a new isthmian canal treaty. Great Britain is reported to be willing to supersede the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, provided the new treaty contain provisions against occupation, colonization or assumption of any dominion by either of the countries in any part of Central America.

. . . The observation of Peace Day, the 22d of February, by the French peace societies, took the form of a banquet at the Palais d'Orsay, Paris. Fifteen societies were represented. There were two hundred plates. The four French members of the Hague Court, Leon Bourgeois, Mr. Laboulaye, Prof. Louis Renault and Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant were present. Mr. Bourgeois presided, and one of the principal addresses was made by Mr. d'Estournelles de Constant. It was perhaps the most important purely French peace demonstration ever held.

. . . The annual report of the Liverpool (England) Peace Society, a copy of which has just been received, says that "during the last fifty years an average of *seventy thousand* men per year have been killed by war."

. . . "To the Person Sitting in Darkness," the remarkable article by Mark Twain which appeared in the February *North American Review* and has created such interest and comment throughout the nation, has been published in pamphlet form and may be had for two cents, to pay postage, of the Anti-Imperialist League of New York, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

. . . The Seventh Annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration will meet on the 29th, 30th and 31st of May. Mr. Smiley has invited a large number of guests, and it is expected that the Conference will be one of the most important ever held at Lake Mohonk.

. . . The suit brought by Mr. Pierce and others before the United States court at New Orleans, to prevent the buying and transporting of American horses to South Africa for the British, has failed. The court has decided that international law permits citizens of a neutral power to sell to either of two belligerents.

. . . The *New Age*, London, England, says: "There are thousands of men throughout the country who have dared to stand by their convictions, though the stand has cost many of them their work. They have had to leave foundry or factory, have been driven from their lodgings time after time, have had their houses wrecked, but they have not been silenced. To hold on like this needs greater courage than to rescue a comrade under fire; but instead of the Victoria Cross, they have been beaten, stoned, burnt in effigy. Thank God there are such men. When all else is dark, to think of what they have done gives us still some hope for England."

. . . In his recent lecture on "Socialism and the Spiritual Life," before the Social Science Club of Harvard University, George D. Herron said that every war is reflected everywhere in the marts of the world, affecting for weal or woe every person in the world to some extent.

. . . The *Correspondance Bimensuelle*, organ of the Berne International Peace Bureau, says that of the one hundred and eighty members of the newly elected Danish parliament, one hundred and twenty will be members of the Danish group of the Interparliamentary Peace Union; that is two-thirds of the entire House.

The Prayer of Humanity.

BY J. A. EDGERTON.

The world is waiting for its dream
To be interpreted;
For men have caught a golden gleam
Of glory from ahead;
In some occult way have divined
A coming splendor undefined.

They seem to hear, they know not whence,
A message new and strange;
They seem to sense the imminence
Of an approaching change;
They see, through some subconscious soul,
The glimmer of a nearing goal.

They wait for some one to reveal
The things that yet may be;
To speak, where they can only feel,
In words of prophecy;
To bid the sad old world rejoice;
To give their aspirations voice.

They wait a man who loves his race,
Feels for his brother's care;
Who looks the morning in the face,
And reads the promise there;
They wait the leader who will lead,
Unbound by faction or by creed.

They wait a man whose soul is pure,
Whose purposes are high;
Who knows the burdens men endure,
And hears the people's cry;
Who has the bravery to fight;
Who has the strength to follow right.

They wait a man of faith sublime
In love and brotherhood;
Who looks above the present crime
And sees the final good;
A man of broad and generous mind,
Who would uplift all humankind.

They wait a man who knows not fear,
Long-schooled in self-control;
Who feels the spirit of the seer,
Who has the poet-soul;
A man who has the heart of youth,
Who feels the passion of the truth.

They wait a man to scale the height,
That he may others bless;
Who knows the all-pervading blight
Of human selfishness;
Who feels the rage of liberty,
Who longs to make all peoples free.

They wait a man with will of steel,
With courage to defy;
Who dares to speak what he may feel,—
A man who will not lie;
A man who knows the future's needs;
A man of dreams and yet of deeds.